

after the grave defeat inflicted March 20 by portions of our cavalry, who delivered an irresistible attack on foot the Austrians evacuated our territory and withdrew to the frontier, where they are fortifying themselves. In this battle our cavalry showed unexpected bravery, attacking on foot enemy infantry units with bayonet, sabre and lance.

A Turkish cruiser, believed to have been the *Medjidieh*, was one of our mines on April 3 in the Gulf of Odessa, blew up and sank.

AUSTRIA'S LAST EFFORT.

Collapse Likely to Follow Defeat in Carpathians.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 5.—A despatch from Lemberg to the *Times* states that the Austrians are putting their last strength in the defence of the Carpathians. When that defence collapses there will be no possibility of checking the Russian advance over the Hungarian plains.

"The latest troops on the firing line are stated to be the last. The conditions of the fighting are almost incredible. Untold thousands have been frozen in the trenches or have died of exposure. The positions, which are naturally strong, have been strengthened by every known means. The German engineers have built three or four lines of trenches on the crests of the hills, and the snow is so deep that they are nearly inaccessible. The hills are covered with barbed wire painted white and almost invisible against the snow.

"The Russians, nevertheless, have slowly but surely captured desperate positions, driving the defenders before them at the point of the bayonet.

"The fall of the Carpathians is a tremendous blow to the Austrian cause. It is stated that many Austrians greeted the news with cheers, believing it would end the war. There is a widespread opinion that Austria would gladly make peace, but fears that such steps would be followed by an immediate German invasion of Austria. Fear of the Germans and belief in their military infallibility seem to be universal among the Austrians."

ON MOUNTAIN'S CREST.

Russians Took 200,000 Austrian Prisoners After Jan. 21.

LONDON, April 4.—A Petrograd despatch to the *Daily Mail* says:

"The Russian success in the Carpathians is of great importance. After the occupation of Lemberg pass ten days ago the Russians began to storm the heights to the east of the city, with the object of embarrassing the retreat of the left wing of the army of Gen. Borievitch from the villages of Rabin and Rabinovitch. The Russian operation was the capture of the heights above Uolch Michova. These command the road which Gen. Borievitch's left wing must take to reach the railway at Poliano, upon which the Russian artillery is now firing.

"Between Lemberg and Uolch Michova the Russians are close to the tops of the Carpathians in the Rabinovitch group. A week ago they were thirteen miles below them; now they are within less than a mile. When the Uolch Pass is cleared the retirement of the Austrians further east will be impossible, the battle of the passes will have ended in favor of the Russians and the invasion of Hungary will begin.

"The total number of Austrian prisoners taken since the advance began on January 21 is 260,000, including those taken at Peremyshl. The Russians also captured 51 guns and 435 machine guns."

FLIGHT IN HUNGARY.

Army's Hatred of Austria Reported Increasing Rapidly.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

ROST, April 4.—An uncorroborated despatch from Vienna says that pessimism over the battle now progressing in the Carpathians is increasing because of the daily reinforcements being sent up by the Russians. The Austrians, who are now easily outnumbered, realize that resistance is practically hopeless, and that it simply delays, but does not avert a crushing defeat, which is sure to be followed quickly by a Russian invasion of Hungary, where the inhabitants are already in a state of panic.

There is a general stampede toward Budapest. The Hungarian soldiers are said to be discouraged and are fighting only in a half-hearted way. The hatred of the Austrians is growing rapidly. There is a general tendency among them to blame the German Staff for the fall of Peremyshl. The circumstances of the present situation has grown.

"MOST TERRIBLE FIGHT."

Austrian Falls Uolch Battle Hardest in History.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 4.—A despatch from Venice to the *Bull's Head* says that the correspondent of the *Vienna Neue Presse* "were states that the battle which has been raging for fifteen days along the Lemberg and Uolch line is the most terrible and desperate in the history of the world.

The arrival of the Russian army which was released from Peremyshl and other reinforcements enabled the Russians to gain the upper hand. The Russians by throwing great quantities of troops day and night against the Austrian positions and at the expense of enormous sacrifices of life have been able to drive the Austrians out of the Carpathians. The situation has been aggravated by bad weather and a shortage of ammunition and provisions.

The Austro-Hungarian people await the result of the battle with great impatience. The military authorities blame the defeat on the contractors who provided the army with bad powder, provisions and food. It has been decided to hang any contractors found guilty of such acts.

ALEXIEFF SUCCEEDS RUZSKY.

Kieff Chief of Staff Commands Third Army.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PEtersBURG, April 4.—The staff of Gen. Alexieff, chief of staff of the Kieff military district since 1908, has been appointed to succeed Gen. Ruzsky in command of the Third Russian army in Poland. Gen. Ruzsky retired recently on account of ill health.

Gen. Ruzsky was the commander of the Russian army which achieved the great victory before Lemberg in September which resulted in the taking of that city and the advance of the Russian further into Galicia. He was one of the most popular of Russian military commanders and has been called the "March King" of Russia.

Gen. Ruzsky took part in the Russo-Turkish war as a young lieutenant and later commanded the Twenty-first Army Corps at the outbreak of the present war. He was chief of staff of the Second Russian army and later commanded the Twenty-first Army Corps at the outbreak of the present war. He was chief of staff of the Second Russian army and later commanded the Twenty-first Army Corps at the outbreak of the present war.

GENERAL BALKAN CLASH IS BELIEVED TO BE NEAR

Bulgarian Invasion of Serbia, Though Called Mere Frontier Incident, Is Likely to Start Conflagration—Hatred of Serbs and Greeks Bitter in Sofia.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 4.—Latest reports from the Balkans indicate that a general clash is much nearer than generally believed. Bulgaria is practically on a war footing and the general hatred felt toward Serbia and Greece throughout that country is becoming rapidly intensified, according to despatches from Sofia.

"It is impossible here to foresee some unexpected event occurs Bulgaria will soon be up in arms and fighting for Germany."

During the day the general aspect of the Balkan situation has changed rapidly. Early despatches from Rome said that the Bulgarian attack upon guardmen along the Serbian border was considered as a mere frontier incident, sufficiently serious in itself, but unlikely to lead to an open breach between the two countries.

This attack, according to information from Rome, is generally known to have been instigated by Germany with the hope of bringing on war between Serbia and Bulgaria and thus making a complete breach of the Balkan League.

In view of the fact, however, that Greece and Rumania are determined to intervene in behalf of Serbia, Bulgaria, said the early reports from Rome, would naturally be loath to commit any hostile act toward Serbia and thus incur the enmity of Serbia's allies. This seemed especially to be the case, because war with Serbia would leave Bulgaria in complete isolation, there being no possibility of help from Austria or Germany.

The impression was general this morning that the Bulgarian attack on Serbian frontier guards had been in some way a preliminary to the diplomats of the two countries and that all chances of complications arising out of it were averted. The Italian newspapers, after the despatches, had concluded that the attack would simply hasten the reform of the Balkan League and thus would frustrate the intrigues of Austria and Germany against the rehabilitation of the League.

Later despatches from Sofia, however, and other points in the Balkans said that the situation was viewed with the gravest alarm and that all indications pointed unmistakably to the fact that decisive events are impending.

The feeling of suspense, says word from Sofia, is spreading throughout the country. Preparations for war are being personally supervised by the King, half a million men have been mobilized and a state of siege is being rigidly enforced.

Because of this and the secrecy with which preparations are being made the Government's intentions are not entirely known. There is no doubt, however, that the general hatred toward Greece and Serbia equals that of Turkey for those countries. The same despatches say that Bulgaria's relations with Rumania are very much improved. The present strained situation recalls the recent attack when the Turks had offered to relinquish a large area of territory to Bulgaria on the understanding that Bulgaria would not attack Turkey during the present war. The territory stipulated adjoins Bulgaria and extends south and east to a practically straight line drawn from Enos on the Aegean to Midia on the Black Sea, including Adrianople and Lule Burgaz. This is the land that Bulgaria took from Turkey at the end of the first Balkan war but which was retaken by Turkey as a result of the second Balkan struggle.

The fact that Gen. von der Goltz, who was sent by the Kaiser as adviser to the Sultan, is in the Straits, suggests the probability that his mission there may have been regarding this question. In any event to-day's despatches represent Bulgaria as on the verge of taking up arms in behalf of Germany, which would mean as well in behalf of Turkey, would indicate that the German minister's mission has not antagonized Bulgaria.

Only yesterday despatches from Athens said that Greece had recently offered Bulgaria certain portions of her territory acquired during the Balkan struggles as an inducement for her to remain on the side of the Allies and against Germany.

SERBIA PROTESTS.

Sends Moderate Note to Sofia Regarding Bulgarian Raid.

PARIS, April 4.—Serbia has protested to Bulgaria because of the despatch of Serbian territory by a force described as the *Perit Journal*. The request is couched in moderate terms, but requests the arrest and imprisonment of the persons responsible for the raid.

Details of the fighting received here to-day show that the invaders were driven away from the Strumitsa railway station, where the attack was made. The railway line to Gheghel is now clear of the raiders. Serbian frontier guards who pursued the irregulars recovered the two cannon which they had captured. Six bodies of the German invaders were found at other points. The raiders carried off some of their dead.

FRENCH CLOSING IN ON GERMAN WEDGE

Capture Another Village in St. Mihiel Region, Advancing Nearly Two Miles.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, April 4.—The French advance westward from Pont-a-Mousson, having for its obvious purpose the further narrowing of the German wedge which extends south of St. Mihiel and the cutting off of that town from the German base at Metz, continued to-day with the capture of Regneville.

This village is just west of Le Prete wood, where the fighting has been almost continuous for some time. A marked gain was made by the French on April 1 with the taking of Feyen-Haye, on the western edge of the forest. Regneville is two and a half kilometers (one and five-eighths miles) further west in a straight line from Pont-a-Mousson.

The taking of this village not only means that much gain for the French and that much narrowing of the German wedge which puts into the French line eastward from Verdun but also puts the French troops on the macadamized road to Thiaucourt, St. Benoit and Presennoy-Voevres. This road crosses the St. Mihiel-Metz road at St. Benoit and any advance along it must be a matter of concern to the Germans through the danger which it threatens to the line of communications.

To-day's communiqué, in which the success at Regneville is recorded, is as follows:

"The day was calm on the whole front. In the West, where our progress has continued. We have taken the village of Regneville, two and a half kilometers west of Feyen-Haye, which was occupied on April 1.

An order requisitioning 400 more automobiles was issued by the Government to-day. No official explanation of the order is forthcoming, but the demand for further means of transport is taken as evidence of the importance of the view of the French offensive, particularly in the West.

The automobiles called for must be of the latest model, of over 20-horsepower and must have been manufactured not earlier than 1912.

The afternoon communiqué merely stated: "There is nothing to report."

GERMANS TAKE TOWN.

Capture Village on Yser Canal From Belgians.

BERLIN, by wireless to London, April 4.—The German army has captured a village on the Yser canal from the Belgians. The statement was issued at army headquarters to-day.

On the Yser Canal, south of Dixmude, German troops occupied the village of Drel Grachten, on the western bank, which was held by the Belgians.

Several French charges in the forest of Le Prete were repulsed. Russian attacks near Augustow were repulsed.

THREE MORE SHIPS SUNK.

Russian Bark Torpedoed in the English Channel.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 4.—A Russian bark, whose name has not been learned, was torpedoed in the Channel to-day. The ship was saved.

A despatch from Stockholm says the Russian steamship *Orla* was torpedoed by a German submarine on April 3 in the Baltic and went down. Twenty-five of the crew were drowned.

The steamship *City of Bremen* of Dublin has been sunk by a German submarine off Wolf Rock, in the English Channel. Four of the crew were drowned.

TURK EXPECTS END OF WAR IN OCTOBER

Djavid Bey Says Germany Will Decline Another Winter Campaign.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, April 4.—A despatch from Geneva to the *Matin* quotes Djavid Bey, the Turkish Minister of Finance, as saying:

"I am of the opinion that the war cannot last longer; for the Germans will be unwilling to make a second winter campaign. I expect, therefore, a definite solution toward the end of October."

Djavid Bey, who arrived at Geneva from Berlin, talked freely to the French reporters. He said he had negotiated a loan of \$10,000,000 in Berlin. He scoffed at the idea that the Allies could force the Dardanelles or the Bosphorus. Turkey, he said, had never allowed the English to become acquainted with the new defense batteries, only the old forts, although the English were charged with training the Turkish fleet.

Djavid Bey expressed regret that his country was at war with her old friend, Germany. "Sentiment plays a small role in international politics. While in Germany I was most struck with the savage hatred which every German soldier and officer has for England. Hatred of England seems to have absorbed the whole nation's capacity for hatred. No soldier seemed to think of detesting France."

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